THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

Published every evening (except Sunday) and every Sunday morning at The Journal Building, Fifth and Yamhill streets, Portland, Or.

Entered at the postoffice at Portland, Or., for transmission through the mails as second class matter.

TELEPHONES — Main 7173; Home, A-6051. All departments reached by these numbers. Tell the operator what department you want.

FOREIGN ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE, Benjamin & Kentnor Co., Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth avenue, New York; 1218 People's Gas Building, Chicago.

Subscription Terms by mail or to any address in the United States or Mexico.

DAILY.

One year.....$5.00 | One month.....$ .50

SUNDAY.

One year.....$2.50 | One month.....$ .25

DAILY AND SUNDAY.

One year.....$7.50 | One month.....$ .65

The prince, who kept the world
in awe,
The judge, whose dictate fixed
the law,
The rich, the poor, the great,
the small,
Are levell'd: death confounds
'em all.

—Gay Fables.

THE COLONEL AS A JUROR

THE attorney for the fifteen-year-old boy who, on account of the loss of both legs, is suing a railroad for $100,000 damages, refused yesterday at Mineola, Long Island, to accept Colonel Roosevelt as a juror.

Whatever may be the reason for his rejection, it remains a fact that the colonel set an excellent example in waiving his rights and consenting to serve on the jury. It is the habit, all too common, of men of prominence to shirk jury duty. Excuses and pretexts of every kind are brought forward as a means of avoiding this high obligation with the result that trial by jury is frequently made the target of ridicule and censure.

There was a time when trial by jury was a boon for which wronged and oppressed men vainly appealed. The jury is one of the visible signs of liberty and justice as contrasted with the tyranny and injustice of earlier ages, and men of all walks, warned by the past should regard it as a high duty to serve as jurors whenever called upon to do so.

We may condemn Mr. Roosevelt's assault upon the third term tradition and we may dislike his failure to prosecute Big Business, but he must be given large credit for offering to sit as a juror in the Mineola damage suit. It is an example that challenges the attention of all kinds of men.

STARVING CHINESE

THE JOURNAL has received from the famine relief committee at Shanghai another account of the conditions in the famine district in southeast China mailed on February 13.

To say that it runs over with harrowing stories of the miseries of the three million famine sufferers is to use but moderate words. These people are not rioters, or robbing and murdering soldiers, out of hand of their officers. They are decent and orderly farmers and cultivators in the great river valleys, whose living has been utterly destroyed for the time at least, by the raging floods that burst the levees and dykes that hold the rivers in their channels, washed off the soil of their fields, swept away their dwellings, and destroyed their means of life. And there are three millions of them. Until the middle of the coming May they can look for no relief, but are utterly dependent.

Meanwhile they die off like flies, their families are broken up, and even now there are but remnants of the village population.

The committee reports that $3 will keep a man alive for a month, if he shares in the distribution of the charitable funds. The committee urges that if there shall not be a city or town relief committee any gifts that individuals find it in their hearts to make should be sent to the International Banking corporation, San Francisco, whence it will be cabled to Shanghai.

This committee is truly international, and unsectarian. It states that the republicans in China have done and are doing all in their power. It is said also that a new spirit of brotherhood is showing itself widely, where the spirit of hard selfishness prevailed in former years.

The authority for these facts is undoubted. Prompt help will be double help for these dying people.

WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY

MANY Portland men have laid aside their usual business affairs, and are devoting several days this week to a personal campaign in behalf of the endowment for Willamette university.

It is a campaign that ought to succeed. By the education it affords, Willamette university saves the state $80,000 a year. It saves Oregon the necessity of levying an additional one tenth of a mill tax annually for educational purposes.

It is a saving not only for one year, but for all years. It is a saving that is of immediate concern to every taxpayer in the state. The proposed increase of endowment will result in a greater institution, and a constantly increased saving to the taxpayers.

Every heavy taxpayer should be a supporter, an ally and a promoter of this Willamette campaign. In contributing to it, he is contributing to himself. A greater Willamette university means a greater saving in taxes through a lessened need for support of educational institutions maintained by public taxation.

There should be a strengthening of all the privately maintained institutions. Every one of them advanced to a stronger and better financed position is a monument to the glory of the commonwealth.

The traditions, the past service and the present usefulness of Willamette university make it a thousand times worthy. The students of the institution have themselves raised a considerable sum toward the endowment, a fact that constitutes a remarkable appeal to all men for assistance.

The history of Willamette university is the history of Oregon. The institution deserves from this city all and more than the $100,000 that is being asked for it.

MAKING SOCIALISTS

IN yesterday's Journal a Socialist disputed this newspaper's assertion that "standpatism is the cause of Socialism." In the same column, another Socialist admitted that standpatism is part of the cause of Socialism. Thus, it depends on which brand of Socialism one wears as to what may be his view of the cause. Again The Journal insists that standpatism is the cause of Socialism. Big Business has taught the scheme of scientific Socialism. Big Business, which is the other name for standpatism, insists that huge combinations are more economical, that they destroy wasteful competition, that they are the only means for carrying on our great industrial system, and the Socialists do the same.

Big Business now insists that the government should fix the prices of industrial products, and Theodore Roosevelt backs them up in the demand, thus taking one step nearer the Socialist plan. The only difference between them is that Wall street demands that captains of Big Business stand at the head of the combinations as special stewards of the public welfare, while Socialists insist that this function be exercised by the officers of the government.

Mr. Roosevelt licensed the steel trust to absorb the Tennessee Coal & Iron company in violation of the law, and recently declared the size of the trust, no matter how large, makes no difference, indicating that the bigger they are the better they may be. The fruit of the plan is the $1,109,146,093 of profits earned by Morgan's steel trust on an investment of only $700,000,000, in nine years.

Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Debs are not very far apart. Wall street is teaching men to be Socialists. Standpatism is the cause of Socialism, mostly as a protest, partly by persuading men that combination is the true economic theory.

It is La Follette, Wilson and Bryan, exponents of individualism, that are doing most to keep the country away from Socialism.

WHAT IT MEANS

IN 1884, congress passed an act declaring that "no tolls or operating charges shall be levied upon or collected from any vessel, dredge or other water craft for passing through any lock, canal, canalized river or other work, for use or benefit of navigation, now belonging to the United States, or that may be hereafter acquired or constructed."

This law is still in effect. The Panama canal comes directly within its provisions. Tolls cannot be exacted on domestic commerce at Panama without a reversal of the general policy of the United States as promulgated by an act of congress.

To exact tolls on coastwise trade at Panama, 28 years of national policy must be set aside, and a new policy be established. A precedent must be set of exacting tolls on domestic commerce through a waterway wholly within the territory of the United States. It will be a precedent for exacting tolls, on domestic commerce, not only through the Panama canal, but on any waterway within the United States. It is a step that should never be taken, and that the people of the country should never permit to be taken.

No waterway within the United States so directly concerns all the people of the United States. No waterway in the United States so nearly affects all the transportation of the United States. No waterway can be so efficacious in affording competitive transportation for the distribution of products in all parts of the United States.

To exact tolls on domestic shipping at Panama, means that we must turn our backs upon 28 years of past policy. It means that we must cross out 28 years of economic history, declare it bad policy to have competition in transportation, and substitute a taxed transportation through a domestic waterway. It means that we must turn our backs on lower rates for distribution of products, all in the face of the fact that it is the high cost of distribution that is contributing enormously to the high and constantly increasing cost of living.

To exact tolls on domestic commerce at Panama means that we have not built the canal for the people of the United States but for the railroads of the United States.

WHERE LABOR IS A DUTY

ONE OF the most prosperous nations of Europe is Switzerland. The advantages of labor are taken there for granted. To refuse to work is an offense, and is punishable by law.

Conditions are told in a report from the American consul general at Zurich.

The theory on which the law is based is that an unemployed man, if left to himself, is apt to become unemployable, not only a waste but a danger to the community. A loafer is not tolerated, begging is forbidden by law, vagrancy is a crime. An unemployed person is required to honestly seek work. If he does not, the authorities will find it for him, and he is compelled to do it. If he refuses he is committed to the workhouse where military discipline is maintained and where every inmate is compelled to labor to his full capacity. The man receives as compensation board and lodging, and wages ranging from three to ten cents a day. His stay in the workhouse depends on his conduct, and the state makes profit on his labor.

For the needy unemployed a fund is raised by taxation in every Swiss canton. Not only citizens of the confederation but foreigners in distress are aided.

In twelve of the largest Swiss cities, situated in eleven cantons, employment agencies have been in operation since 1905. The figures of 1910 are typical. There were 68,917 positions offered, for which there were 72,341 applicants, and 46,520 positions were filled.

The Swiss law makes insurance against sickness and accident compulsory for employes in industries. The expense is divided between employer and employed.

The unemployed through casualty or misfortune are distinguished from those unemployed through lack of industry or misconduct. As a matter both of justice and of policy each man is dealt with on his merits. He who is unemployed through dissipation, or because he declines to work, is sent to the workhouse as above stated. The man out of work in spite of honest endeavor to secure honorable employment is aided without incurring any disability or humiliation whatever.

Switzerland is a little country. Its area is but 15,976 miles, its population by the last census 3,315,443. But it is a free country and admirably governed. We have gone to her for suggestions of various institutions of most recent adoption here.

IN A RED GARTER

THERE is that in the news from Washington which causes the uninitiated to pause and the sensitive to quiver. There is no peace, no satisfaction, no pride in the spectacle that its sentences describe. Its perusal has brought the conspicuously proper down with an attack of moral qualms. The timid are paralyzed with apprehension. The emotional and the torrid are intoxicated with the possibilities.

But, we must meet fate squarely and without prejudice. And in the words of the news, here it is:

"The appearance of a French dancer clad chiefly in a flaming red garter at a Sunday cafe chantant * * * is interesting Washington society just now. The beautiful ball room * * * filled with priceless art treasures and curios, was transformed for the occasion into a typical French cafe scene. The guests, men and women including most of the prominent members of Washington society, were seated about small tables when the petite dancer flashed through the company.

"She kissed her dainty hands to the distinguished audience and began a step that put the devil dance, the turkey trot and the bunny hug to blush. As the danseuse whirled she sang snatches of song in French that greatly amused those who understood her. It so enraptured a prominent guest that when she finished he beckoned her to his table, where she sat on his knee and drank from his glass.

"Avoiding his wife's eye, the reckless husband still held the dancer. Finally, however, he released her and then another song and dance began.

"In typical French fashion the dancer passed from table to table, caressing and drinking from the glasses of whatsoever guest took her fancy. At last, without a word, the dancer threw her arms about a man high in official life and gave him a resounding kiss. Up he sprang and they danced an impromptu waltz that won applause, but also much comment on its daring."

Such things cause wonder as to whether it is worth while to send Annette or Lucille to finishing school that they may qualify for scenes of brilliant social life in the nation's capital.

But, here we arise and shout in protest! Enough! Enough! It is official Washington of which we speak.

The announcement is that the mill owners at Lawrence have surrendered, and the textile workers been given large wage advances. It is the fruit of "pitiless publicity." Courageous exposure of conditions by the United Press news service aroused the nation, and the mill owners were forced to yield. The best of all agencies for reform is a fearless and pitiless publicity.

If T. R. had really gotten on that Mineola jury, how much chance would the other eleven men have stood in helping to decide the case?

They say, down south, that rabbits are being shipped east to be made into clam chowder. Possibly the rabbit hams go into the chicken fricassee.

With a new man at the head of a Mexican revolution every 15 minutes, everybody, in the words of the new song, seems to be "doin' it, doin' it."

"Mob psychology and the continued talk about high cost of living have operated to make prices still higher," says a professor in Chicago university. If the foolish people don't keep quiet and let the professor do all the talking, they will bust their fool selves.

In view of 205 carloads of eggs imported last year, there seems to be a need in Oregon for hens with good batting averages.

Letters From the People

(Communications sent to The Journal for publication in this department should not exceed 300 words in length and must be accompanied by the name and address of the sender.)

The Grange Indorsement.

McMinnville, Or., Feb. 26.—To the Editor of The Journal—I have just received a letter from Portland addressed "To the members of Grange No. 31, McMinnville, Oregon." As the letter does not disclose the identity of its author, and as the matter directly concerns a number of the very best of our citizens and indirectly concerns thousands in the state, I will ask space to publish the letter and some comments on it. The letter follows:

"Portland, Feb. 21, 1912.—To the members of Grange No. 31, McMinnville: I suppose you fellows imagine yourselves to be a very humane lot of jackasses, but if some of the rascals you are so anxious to turn loose upon the community, ravish your daughters or wives, or rob yourselves, you will probably keep the blackguards where they belong, and where you and West ought to be, for no one but a scamp could have any sympathy with men who prey upon their fellow creatures. DISGUST.

The above letter is typewritten and no doubt represents the feelings of the non-progressive, but why should the unfortunates who are sent to the penitentiary be made the victims of torture, to gratify a fiendish spirit of barbarism?

The "humane jackasses" of Grange No. 31 have no fear of Governor West turning loose any "ravishers" from the penitentiary upon our daughters and wives. If the current news in our papers is to be believed, the "ravishers" and white slave owners are mostly already outside the penitentiary. Those in the penitentiary to whom Governor West is showing mercy, in which the members of Grange No. 31 are sustaining him, are mostly those who have been railroaded there by higher-ups.

"Disgust" says the members of Grange No. 31 ought to be in state prison. If they ought to be there, then there are tens of thousands of others in Oregon who ought to be there—for the crime of being upright, honest, progressive citizens. We have men and women among our members who pioneered this country and made possible this great state. We have members who passed over the ground where Portland now stands when it was a virgin forest. We have members who have offices in the state capitol at Salem. We have members who are circuit judges. Our present efficient superintendent of public instruction is a member in good standing of Grange No. 31.

Mr. "Disgust," you are a true representative of the opposition to Governor West's prison reform policy, and we would be more than pleased to cultivate your acquaintance. If we have committed a felony by sustaining the governor in taking a step which the enlightenment of the twentieth century demands, we want to be shown our error. Leaders of reforms in all ages of the world have been derided and persecuted. All honor to Governor West for leading one step farther from barbarism to a higher and better civilization. MILT. RICHARDSON.

Wrong Methods Pursued.

Portland, Or., March 12.—To the Editor of The Journal.—As a sane, serious, and well behaved Socialist, I deem it my duty to speak my disapproval of the way in which the protest and demonstration was carried to an excess on the streets and at the Gipsy Smith auditorium, Friday and Saturday, and in doing so I think I speak the sentiments of many other intelligent Socialists of this city and state.

I am against the Boy Scout movement on account of the military purpose for which it was really founded. Therefore I approve of the distribution of the propaganda exposing the movement, and a quiet, effectual, properly announced demonstration parade at the proper time. But the so-called Socialists and I. W. W.'s overdid the thing and made themselves ridiculously obnoxious in the eyes of sensible people, blighted the good that might have been done and impaired the progress of the Socialist movement in this city. M. O. D.

Thinks Harmon the Man.

Golden, Or., March 8.—To the Editor of The Journal—The Democrats of Oregon will make a serious mistake if they do not place the name of Judson Harmon of Ohio, on their ticket for presidential candidate. Mr. Harmon is today the strongest man in the Democratic party for president. He can carry Ohio and Indiana against either Roosevelt or Taft, and has a far better chance of carrying New York state than either Wilson or Clark of Missouri. I do not believe that either Clark or Wilson will be able to carry Ohio or Indiana, and either would have less chance of carrying New York state than Harmon has. While Harmon is more or less conservative, yet he is radical enough to suit the majority of people. Mr. Wilson is rather too far east to suit the west and middle west, and Mr. Clark rather too far south to suit all the northern Democrats.

We know that Mr. Bryan will not support Harmon, but that will make little or no difference. There is no doubt but Mr. Bryan controls more or less the Irish-American vote, but that vote is mainly Democratic and will naturally go to the Democratic candidate.

Bryanism is on the wane and will soon be a thing of the past, and we must no longer fear its influence for the future. A. W. ZUELLNER.

Property in Land.

Portland, March 12.—To the Editor of The Journal—From a renter's point of view, if we are to believe the Bible, no man who ever lived on earth owned any part of the land. To assure our church friends that this is true, I will make the following quotations and they may get the Bible and see if I am correct: "God says all the earth is mine."—Exodus. 19:5. Again, "The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof."—Psalms, 24:1. Also "The earth is the Lord's."—Exodus, 9:20. The Bible also tells us, "The profits of the earth is for all." Furthermore, we are told in Leviticus, 25:23, "The land shall not be sold forever, for the land is mine." This is the law governing the ownership and use of land as God gave it to Moses. It has never been changed in holy writ. The only change that has ever been made was by men. Every man who is striving for a piece of land on which to make a home for occupancy of himself and family is paying for that which is his by nature. R. B. DOW.

Behind the Times.

Portland, Or., March 11.—To the Editor of The Journal—In reply to the letter of "Mrs. Subscriber," of March 8, let me tell our friend with all kindness that she is just about 20 years behind the times. Any good woman with a common amount of intelligence wants to cast her vote for the protection of her home and children. Does a man need neglect his place of business to cast his vote?

The closing of a mother's eyes to all that goes on about her, the staying at home, never yet has saved our boys and girls. God knows mothers have tried that long enough. The thing now is, Mrs. Subscriber, wake up! Look around you and see what the men of our country have been doing with the ballot. Have they suppressed evil, have they taken the saloon and all that corruption that goes with it out of reach and temptation of our boys and girls? They haven't even tried to subdue vice until the women, the intelligent, good women of our nation, are at last alive and trying to take a hand in the laws that govern our country.

Mothers are tired of raising children for the slaughter. Good mothers have saved and sacrificed, lived within the peaceful walls of home and brought forth perfect children to go out among such temptations that our voters allow to run rampant and that, Mrs. Subscriber, is the reason why our boys and girls end up in the homes for the fallen. Let the mother cast her vote, she'll cast it for the protection of her son and daughter—she will at least cast it for a man that she hopes will enforce the laws of our land. Give the women the ballot and with God back of us, we will at least help the good men of our land clean up things.

Bad women no doubt will cast their votes, also, but because bad men vote, should the good men of our land be denied the ballot?

We would gladly have let these responsibilities rest upon the shoulders of our husbands and fathers, but too many regard that responsibility too lightly, and now we are going to take a hand and, God helping us, we will at least cast a ballot for the protection of our home, children and the good of our country.

A JOURNAL READER.

Scores American Tariff.

Portland, Or., March 12.—To the Editor of The Journal—Nietzsche must have had in view the American tariff when in "The Superman" he remarked: "It is time for man to mark out his goal, to plant the germ of his highest hopes." For the ultimate ascendency of every corporation's bank account is to be found under "the tariff for revenue only" to corporations and the government, and to protect and foster American industries. How well it protects industries is seen by a glance at dividend tables; how well it revenues to the coffers of Uncle Sam can readily be gleaned by government statistics. But, being somewhat of a "Doubting Thomas" myself, and thoroughly in sympathy with any movement for the protection and fostering of infant industries, I held for quite a while the idea that the tariff covered and protected three parts of the system, viz: The government (being the chief guardian); the capital employed in the development, and the American workingman for his labor.

After a resume of existing conditions in the strongholds of protected industries, namely, Pittsburg and the steel plants, so protected as to be able to undersell competitors in Europe by several dollars a ton; the textile mills of Massachusetts, Georgia and the Carolinas, where, by such charitable inclinations as have not been witnessed since Carnegie first gave away libraries and John D. lent a helping hand to the "heathen," little children are taken in employment, are taught a skilled trade and by the time they reach the mature age of 12 years are able, by working 10 or 12 hours a day, to carry away often as high as $1.85 a week. And if the extravagant habit of drinking water and using medicine had not been acquired, who knows but $2.05 for their labor would not have been forthcoming—an ordinary observer will agree as to the beneficent qualities of the great American tariff—and he won't have to study Schedule "K." Far better for him would the wise words of circus man Barnum apply, only that that publicity artist failed to figure right when he said suckers were born every minute. Big business has got us down oftener than that.

The tariff protects, and its protection covers the loathsome sight of the ill-constituted, the stinted, the stunted and the poisoned.

The tariff fosters, and from under its gold dividend-bearing winds creep those whose is a constant struggle against uniformly unfavorable conditions—conditions that are striving to debauch the backbone of the nation: American labor.

The tariff enriches the United States government coffers, but it drains from the American laboring man the nourishment needed for body and soul.

Its intricacies we do not understand and could not if we would, but there's many and many a curse on the workingman which will be removed when "protected" industries are brought under publicity's searchlight and the golden egg of the goose tariff is obliterated.

FRED GIRTON,
Member Mult. Typographical Union.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE.

Nobody asks Doc Cook's opinion.

* *

Elihu Root: "Justice is entangled in a net of form."

* *

There will never be a real estate boom around the Poles.

* *

It's about time, young folks, to get at that gardening.

* *

In one way or another, everybody lives off of others.

* *

Standard Oil stockholders are much obliged to the government; the stock is higher than ever before.

* *

It is necessary to look at and consider the bad sides of things, but let us not overlook the good sides.

* *

Bank Examiner Mohundro gave many warnings to Banker Phillips; therefore knew bad business was being done, for nearly a year. Why didn't he close the bank?

* *

According to Amundsen's story, it isn't much colder around the South Pole than at some points sometimes in the United States—but he was there in the early summer.

* *

The world gains nothing appreciable by journeys to the Poles, but it cheerfully applauds and sincerely admires the courageous men who reach the earth's end, nevertheless.

* *

President Taft says that what the people need is quiet confidence; then they can make money. But a man with seven mouths to feed and working for $7 a week, while others do nothing and make millions, may not get much comfort from the advice.

* *

I knew an "aged" man—he was fully 45—who when he sought a job was asked, "You still alive?" No work could he get to do, because his hair was gray, till he hiked to the country new, and toiled for meager pay. But soon he got a start, and then some fertile land, that for twenty times its cost he wouldn't reach his hand. He's ten years older now, but feeling younger far than youths who scorned him then, as one whom age did bar.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Oliver Landrith, a Coos county pioneer of 1860, is dead. He was born in Missouri in 1846.

* *

Latest in the journalistic field in Oregon is the Turner Tidings, published every Friday by F. P. Monteith.

* *

A revival series conducted by the Rev. John Lewtas of Spokane is in progress at the Methodist church at Baker.

* *

Baker Democrat: Cattle shipping from this county goes merrily on and gradually but surely the range is being depleted.

* *

Albany Democrat: A big item in railroading in this valley is the fact that the railroads don't have to keep a stock of snow shovels on hand.

* *

Joseph Herald: The Joseph Rod and Gun club, composed of about 40 members, practice shooting once each week, and are becoming quite efficient in the art.

* *

The Albany Democrat's Progress edition, 40 pages, magazine form, sets forth the excellencies of Albany and Linn county in fine style, both pictorially and descriptively.

* *

Corvallis Republican: Hundreds of people throughout the Willamette valley are setting out fruit trees and berry bushes this spring. An unusual interest has been aroused along these lines.

* *

Sam Evans, who consolidated the Klamath Chronicle and the Klamath Falls Pioneer Press a few weeks ago, has now dropped both the old names and will call his paper henceforth the Klamath Falls Northwestern.

* *

Astoria Budget: Alex Fredrickson is making excellent progress on the construction of the wharf at Tongue Point to be used by the county in connection with its rock crushing plant. It is expected the crushing of rock can be commenced early in April.

* *

Hillsboro Argus: Hillsboro now has three of the finest banking houses in the state and, taken all in all, there is not a city in Oregon outside of Portland that can begin to compare with the three institutions in Hillsboro, so far as equipment, beauty of finish and solidarity are concerned.

SEVEN FAMOUS SEA FIGHTS

Battle of the Gunfleet.

The greatest naval victory ever won by the Dutch nation was the engagement which they fought with the English navy in June, 1666, which lasted for four days and which resulted in a humiliating defeat to the proud English nation who boasted of their command of the sea.

Holland had declared war against England in March, 1665. The English nation was jealous of the commercial prosperity of Holland. Affairs dragged along with the British generally as the victors until the beginning of June, 1666, when the Dutch determined to make a supreme effort to obtain a superiority at sea. The Dutch fleet was commanded by De Ruyter and Van Trump, while the English were under Monk and Prince Rupert. The battle lasted four days without any intermission.

It would seem that some advantage was gained by the Dutch; but both fleets were tremendously shattered and retired to the ports of their own country to refit. Shortly after, however, they again encountered, and one of the most tremendous engagements in naval history took place, in which the Dutch suffered a complete defeat; 20 of their first rate men-of-war were captured or sunk; and three admirals, with 4000 men were killed on the part of the states.

The French fleet, which was acting as an ally of the Dutch could not come up in time to take part in the battle and all that Louis did was to furnish De Witt with the means of repairing the losses of the states as rapidly as possible. With almost superhuman efforts new fleets were made ready and manned, while the grand pensionary amused the English ministers with the prospect of an early peace on their own terms. And at a moment when England, was least prepared, De Ruyter and Cornelius De Witt appeared upon the coast, sailed up the Thames, attacked and took Sheerness, and destroyed a great number of ships of the line. A multitude of smaller vessels were burned, and the consternation was so great throughout England that a large quantity of stores and many ships were sunk and destroyed by order of the British authorities themselves, while De Ruyter ravaged the whole sea coast from the mouth of the Thames to Land's End.

The negotiations for peace which had commenced at Breda were now carried on upon terms much more advantageous to Holland, and were speedily concluded; England, notwithstanding the naval glory she had gained, being fully as much tired of the war as the states themselves.

The thunder of the Dutch guns on the Medway and the Thames awoke England to a bitter sense of its degradation. The dream of loyalty was roughly broken. "Everybody now-a-days," Pepys tells us, "reflect upon Oliver and commend him; what brave things he did, and made all the neighbor princes fear him." But Oliver's successor was coolly watching this shame and discontent of his people with the one aim of turning it to his advantage. The story of the return of the Dutch after their previous defeat was a lasting lesson of the necessity of an island power never for a moment relaxing the armed guard of the sea."

Tomorrow—The battle of Trafalgar.

Pointed Paragraphs

A revolution may be the same thing over again.

No, Alonzo, spot cash isn't always spotless cash.

Training up a child in the way he should go is going some.

No man ever does as much today as he is going to do tomorrow.

Every time a man makes a lucky guess he boasts of his good judgment.

Some men think they are getting ahead if they keep from getting any worse off.

We sometimes think the fool-killer should be prosecuted for criminal negligence.

An old bachelor is a man who has never met the one woman he couldn't live without.

In some states, when a man isn't good for anything else, he is sent to the legislature.

Many a man remains in the bachelor class because he is skeptical as to the ability of a woman to support him.

Favor Free Tolls

The Merchants association of New York city has gone on record for free tolls for American coastwise shipping at Panama. That body has adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, The United States, by act of congress, passed in 1884, made the following declaration of policy regarding tolls or charges relative to waterways acquired or constructed by the federal government:

"No tolls or operating charges shall be levied upon or collected from any vessel, dredge or other watercraft for passing through any lock, canal, canalized river or other work, for the use of and benefit of navigation, now belonging to the United States, or that may be hereafter acquired or constructed," and

Whereas, Under that policy, which is still in operation, the United States has expended on local waterway developments nearly $700,000,000, at the general expense of the whole country, and

Whereas, The federal government, in addition to its vast expenditures of public funds upon internal and seacoast waterways, for the use and benefit of all sections, and of all the people, free from imposition of tolls or charges for the use thereof, has also made vast grants of public lands of incalculable present value, to the transcontinental railways to promote their construction and the interests of the whole country, especially of the sections which they directly serve; and

Whereas, The Panama canal is constructed primarily because of the military and economic necessities of the entire United States, and when completed will be of direct commercial benefit to a larger area of the country than any other waterway ever constructed or improved by the federal government, and

Whereas, The extension of the general policy of freedom from tolls to the domestic, coastwise commerce of the United States passing through the Panama canal cannot create a discrimination against any other nation, or its citizens, or subjects in respect to the conditions or charges or traffic, or otherwise, because of the fact that no such nation has been or now is permitted by law to engage in such coastwise commerce, which law was in operation and contemplation at the time of the negotiation and ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and

Whereas, The provision of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty appears to relate to the avoidance of discriminations between the nation, and therefore does not pertain to our domestic, coastwise trade, in the treatment of which there can be no such discrimination as prohibited in said treaty, now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the report of the special committee on tolls on coastwise commerce passing through the Panama canal, dated February 26, 1912, be and hereby is approved, and be it

Further resolved, That the Merchants' association of New York opposes the proposition of imposing any tolls whatsoever upon the domestic, coastwise commerce of the United States passing through the Panama canal, unless it be determined, by competent authority, that the imposing of such tolls is required in fulfillment of our treaty obligations.

Tanglefoot

By Miles Overholt

THE PASSING OF THE HATCHET.

As I slumbered last night at a two-forty gait,
While the breezes blew soft from the west,
A vision or somethin,' crawled into my pate,
And sat down for a nice, quiet rest.

I saw Carrie Nation, with hatchet in hand,
And she limped with a badly-cracked joint;
She had come out to mix with the suffragette band—
Mrs. Pankhurst came in at this point.

"It is brave, noble, nifty to smash in a glass,"
She remarked to the suffragette crew,
"But since I am out, I, of course, have to pass,
And I'm slipping my hatchet to you."

"The hatchet," she said, "is the emblem of truth;
G. Washington started the fad,
Though he was a male and a wild, reckless youth,
Fearing no one, not even his dad.

"Highbinders use hatchets by night and by day
On the beans of their rivals, in peace,
And they get good results—grave results, I might say,
But they beat it when come the police.

"The Indians, too, made the hatchet a tool
That effectually brought home the game;
Their arrows were fatal, but still, as a rule,
The hatchet got most of the fame.

"So I say to you, ladies, since I am no more,
Since I am a whole lot non est,
I will slip you my hatchet; go keep up the score;
You are women—and you know the rest.

"Smash everything, ladies, from windows to men,
And don't fear the jails or the cash;
Don't wait for the word, for someone to say 'when,'
But smash, ladies, smash, and then—smash!"

I awoke with a start and a leap from the bed;
Mrs. Nation had gotten my goat,
And I rushed to the polls with a fierce aching head,
And I got just six bits for my vote.

The Infant Dickens

(Contributed to The Journal by Walt Mason, the famous Kansas poet. His prose-poems are a regular feature of this column in The Daily Journal.)

A hundred years ago the kid was kicking up much fuss and bother, and everything the infant did seemed cute as thunder to his father. The old man rocked him when he screamed, and jollied him when cross and snarly; and as he rocked he doubtless dreamed of triumphs that might come to Charlie. "This son of mine," the old man thought, and drew the cradle close and closer, "may some day own a house and lot, or be the leading corner grocer. He may arise, through stress and storm, and be a credit to his popper; perhaps he'll wear a uniform and have a billet as a copper. I do not care to soar too high, when dreaming of this latest comer, yet it may be, before I die, I'll see him busy as a plumber." Thus parents dream, and scheme and plan, a life for baby that's a wonder; and when the kid becomes a man, he knocks the ens lived to see the lad win world wide ens lived to see the lad win wold wide glory as a writer, he might have sighed: "This is too bad! I thought he'd be a first-class fighter!"

Copyrigh, 1911, by George Matthew Adams.

Walt Mason